

COST OF LIVING ON STEADY RISE AMONG GERMANS

Complaints of High Prices of Food Are Heard All Over Empire; Butter Has Reached 80 Cents a Pound.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Berlin, Oct. 21.—From every part of Germany come in increasing number complaints of the ever-mounting cost of living—especially of eating—and frequently the charge that the middleman is to blame, and that speculation, not shortage of food, is responsible for taking up prices to an unprecedented height.

Scarcely a day goes by but the food question is asked in at least one of the newspapers. The middleman receives the charge that he is at fault more regularly as it is made, with the result, as the Tagblatt said, that the more earnestly the true explanation is sought, the more muddled becomes the whole subject.

Butter has been the latest commodity to go up. It had reached a three-mark-a-pound (75 cents) figure and was advancing daily when the authorities stepped in and anchored the price at 2 marks, 50 pfennigs. It still remains there. There is further, still, agitation for the government seizure of all butter, just as grain and other things have been seized and then dealt out equally and systematically. One reason for this agitation is given in south Germany, where a physician reports that the largest grocery in his district is paying the farmers at the rate of 1.40 marks for ten liters of milk that are necessary for one pound of butter and is selling the product wholesale at 2.20 in Saxony, consequently the creamery is refusing to sell any of its butter at home, but for months had been sending all it could make to the north. An additional profit came from the butter-milk.

October is the rabbit season in Germany and it had been anticipated this year particularly, as the people were in need of this usually inexpensive, yet appetizing food. When the season opened, however, it was found that rabbits were scarce, instead of plentiful, and were to be had only at prohibitive prices—ranging from 5.50 to 7 marks (\$1.37 to \$1.75). It was charged that the middleman had been holding back the supply, with intent to increase the price, but that charge is met by the assertion that the number of rabbits this year is smaller than ever before and the number of rabbits shot is correspondingly smaller. Hence, by the law of supply and demand, prices have gone up. It is also pointed out that ammunition, powder and equipment for the hunt are dearer than ever.

The recent experience of a Berlin banker indicates that there may be some truth in the charges against the middleman. He purchased a piglet in a Berlin game store at 2.75 marks a pound, his protest being met with the assertion that the farmer's country price was so high that it was impossible to retail the bird for less. Yet the next day he found he was able to buy a similar piglet in a south German game store at 2.75 marks a pound, his protest being met with the assertion that the farmer's country price was so high that it was impossible to retail the bird for less. Yet the next day he found he was able to buy a similar piglet in a south German game store at 2.75 marks a pound, his protest being met with the assertion that the farmer's country price was so high that it was impossible to retail the bird for less.

In the mining country of western Germany the four largest associations of miners, numbering thousands of members, have felt it necessary to petition the royal government to make it impossible for the well-to-do to buy at prohibitive prices all the available meats and fats. Their petition reads:

"Lately the quantity of meats and fats offered for sale so far as the great mass of the poorer people is concerned, has greatly decreased. Partly the war is responsible, but it is plain also that the food is being withheld for speculative purposes."

"With the decreasing quantity of offered prices for the foods have risen enormously. The poorer part of the population can no longer allow themselves."

**IN SUCH PAIN
WOMAN CRIED**

Suffered Everything Until Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Florence, So. Dakota.—"I used to be very sick every month with bearing down pains and backache, and had headache a good deal of the time and very little appetite. The pains were so bad that I used to sit right down on the floor and cry, because it hurt me so and I could not do any work at those times. An old woman advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I got a bottle. I felt better the next month so I took three more bottles of it and got well so I could work all the time. I hope every woman who suffers like I did will try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. P. W. LANSING, Box 8, Alyn, Wash.

Why will women continue to suffer day in and day out or drag out a sickly, half-hearted existence, missing three-fourths of the joy of living, when they can find health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

For thirty years it has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has restored the health of thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, etc.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Wealthy Virginia Couple Dead in Hotel

Harry C. Ruppert. Mrs. Harry C. Ruppert.



Harry C. Ruppert shot his beautiful young wife to death in a New York hotel the other day after they had a quarrel for several hours. The Rupperts were a very well known family of Richmond, and the husband had made considerable money in the real estate business. She had long been jealous of him and that had caused him to sell out with the purpose of moving to California. They were in New York on their way there, and had another quarrel.

They themselves the enjoyment of meat at all. If the unfavorable developments are not soon checked, they will not be able to have fash either. That portion of the population which is financially better off is buying up all available meat and fat at any price, because it is unwilling to do without them.

"Such a development is bound to have the most unfavorable consequences for our people and our economy. Men need a certain amount of fat for their nourishment. Especially for that portion of the people which does heavy physical labor is fat indispensable for replacing expended physical strength in order that, on the one hand, its health may be maintained, and, on the other, that it may be kept in condition to do its work continuously. The workers are especially keyed up in a way during the war that makes powerful nourishment imperative. Especially is this the case with the miners. A minimum of them must do the almost impossible work of constant underground labor. If competent nourishment is not afforded them the work must suffer. Without it is inevitable that the workers will break down, and that their families health will suffer permanently. This damage must be avoided."

We ask, therefore, that necessary measures be taken in order that the supplies of meat and fat which are on hand shall not be used up to too great an extent by the upper and wealthier classes who work far less than the miners, and that the necessary quantities of such foods shall be made available for the poorer, hard-laboring portion of the population so as to maintain their working strength."

The proposed measures announced by the imperial government for supplying cheap potatoes removes the necessity of going into that subject now. We wish nevertheless to express the urgent wish that the supplies may be kept as long as possible and at low prices."

The petition is signed by representatives of the "Organization of Miners of Germany," the "Trade Union of Christian Miners of Germany," the "Polish Workers' Association, Miners' Division," and the "Trade Union of Miners H.C."

The visible supply of food in Berlin, at least, has become so small that the magistrate has forbidden its further sale to the general public, and has directed that it is to be distributed to worthy poor families, those of soldiers preferred. The National Woman's association is to take charge of all available food and have control over its distribution.

**HOME GUARDS SHOW UP
WELL AT INSPECTION**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
London, Nov. 15.—The home guards, composed of brokers, clerks, agents and other men exempt from active service working in London's financial district, showed themselves a well trained and physically fit body of troops at the recent inspection by Lord Kitchener.

When the civilian troops received permission from the war office to organize, they encountered ridicule in many quarters, but they bought their own uniforms and went to work with a will. Every afternoon squads drilled in the courts and buildings and in the public parks, and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays the men either went to the country to practice trench digging or harder themselves with marching. Volunteer corps have sprung up all over the country, and could face a hard campaign as well as or better than the second line troops in conscription countries. Its members are generally over forty years of age.

To Probe Smuggling Charge.
San Francisco, Nov. 25.—The federal jury, investigating the attempted smuggling of Chinese into this port on the liner Mongolia, on which eighty-six celestial stowaways were discovered, heard testimony, it was said today, to the effect that \$20,000 would have been distributed among the conspirators if the contraband aliens had been landed.

Weaver's Condition Improved.
Denver, Nov. 25.—Arthur C. Weaver, superintendent of the Mountain Motor Fuel company, who was seriously burned yesterday in an explosion and fire that destroyed the plant, was reported better today, but is still in a serious condition and his recovery is considered doubtful.

LETTERS TELL OF HORRORS OF GREAT BATTLE

Remarkable Descriptions of Fighting in Champagne Taken From Bodies of the Dead Show Spirit of Troops.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Paris, Nov. 15.—Letters written by German soldiers during the battle of Champagne, found on prisoners and dead, throw some light on the spirit of the troops.

"The battle front has disappeared as a cloud of smoke," wrote one. "Nothing can be seen, for the French artillery fires almost as rapidly as the infantry. One armored shelter was crushed in and not one of the sixteen occupants escaped. Men are falling like flies and the trenches are nothing but debris."

"Shells are simply raining upon us," another wrote. "If the end were only near—this is the cry everyone should raise—'Peace! Peace!'"

"Six or eight hours," a certain noted in his diary. "It is as if the earth were crumbling up. Our losses are very heavy. One company of 250 men had sixty killed last night and a battery close by lost sixteen dead. A shelter five yards deep, protected by two rows of logs and two in a half yard of earth, was caved in as if it were only a match—that's a specimen of the force of the French shells."

"Many of our men are useless," wrote the captain of the Twentieth fourth infantry in a report intended for his superior officer. "We must have reinforcements at once, our men are dying of fatigue, privation and loss of sleep."

Firing for Sixty Hours.

"Nothing to eat, heavy losses," noted another. "The French haven't stopped firing since the morning of the 15th. It has gone on sixty hours; how long will it last? Every spot of our position is so bombarded that it is not too impossible for human beings to hold out any longer."

"Six of our men were killed by shells yesterday morning," wrote a captain. "Our trench has been nearly leveled. The Eleventh battalion has suffered heavily."

How the reinforcements were rushed up is revealed by another officer. "We were crowded into sinks," he wrote. "and rushed madly from Vouziers to Tahure. After two hours' rest in the rain and six hours' march to our position under constant shell fire, we reached the trench, finding 250 men of the Second company by the way. We were 115 hours without food in a trench not two feet deep. Hell couldn't be worse. Six hundred more men just arrived; they will only replace the killed and wounded of the last day."

Surprise and the demoralization of the German first line troops by sustained artillery fire have both been given as explaining the considerable number of prisoners taken. Orders of German commanders have been issued to the effect that the German counter-attacks were neither spirited nor well planned.

Confusion of Germans.

If the attack was no surprise, the force of it was a revelation. It appears to have thrown a certain confusion into the German ranks, resulting in precipitate and almost disorderly engagement of reserves. The men seemed both exhausted and demoralized—incapable of properly undertaking a general counter-attack. For confidence in the soldiers in the first line trenches, however, was general among the officers, for many of them were found in bed at Trou-Briquet a half hour after the attack began. They were ignorant of the capture of the first line of trenches because the telephone wires had been cut.

In the counter-attacks divisions were broken up and scattered, regiments even were divided, battalions split to right and left in absolute contradiction of the German spirit of organization. They were engaged between the Meuse and Champagne and Hill 199 thirty-two battalions belonging to twenty-one different regiments. What acted most on the nerves of the German troops, according to information brought out by questioning prisoners, was the continuity of the French artillery fire, the weakness of their own reply, the extent of their losses, lack of food for several days and thirst. They surrendered in sections in many instances, the companies in some. All acknowledged they were tired of the struggle.

A fact that is regarded as significant is that the reinforcements were mostly of the contingent of 1915 conscripts. They were engaged in 1915, previously held in reserve at their bases. The conclusion drawn by some military critics is that Germany is nearing the day when she will no longer be able to maintain her present force on all her lines.

**COTTON MONOPOLY IS
CREATED IN CHINA**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Peking, Oct. 25.—An announcement that the Chinese government has participated in the organization of the Huashen Spinning & Weaving Co., which is to have a monopoly of the cotton industry in Shantung, Honan and Chihli provinces of North China, has created much comment in China as well as in Japan. Chow Huashen, the minister of finance, was the original mover in the scheme and his brother, Chow Hsinshih, has been appointed director general of the new company. Other prominent and wealthy officials and merchants are co-operating with the government and will receive 60 per cent of the proposed capital of 100 million dollars, the remainder being contributed by the government. The monopoly granted to the company in the three provinces named is to continue for thirty years. Disputes from Japan announce that such a monopoly is regarded by many Japanese business men as an infringement upon the rights of foreigners to engage in trade and industry in China. There had been no cotton mill of any sort in the three northern provinces covered by the monopoly, and an investigation of conditions made by the minister of justice convinced him that cotton can be manufactured profitably in North China.

HEAVY TAX TO BE LAYED ON RICH PEOPLE

War Places Increased Burden on People of Netherlands; All Classes of Population Are Affected.

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
The Hague, Netherlands, Nov. 15.—The Dutch people are to be called upon to pay nearly five dollars per head more taxes every year into the national exchequer as a direct result of the war. The annual taxation of the country has usually amounted to something over \$20,000,000 in round figures, of about \$10.20 per capita, but the new bill just laid before parliament brings the annual total up to approximately \$25,000,000 at \$12 per capita.

Besides increasing the ratio of already existing taxes, the government has decided to impose one which directly affects capitalists, holders of stocks and bonds, pensioners, persons not belonging to the army or navy, institutions enjoying incomes from bequests, drawers of registered documents, railroad and street car travelers, smokers, card players and possessors of more than one front name.

Marie Willem Frederik Trouw, minister of finance, who himself will come into the latter category, has the task before him of convincing the Dutch public of the necessity of these increases upon its income. It is generally assumed, however, in parliament circles, that Dutchmen, as a rule, will coincide with him in the view that it is better to pay the higher taxes demanded than to leave the Netherlands open to violation by one or other of the fighting nations which might seek to enter its territory in order to further its military ends.

Money for the Navy.

The sum of the increased annual taxation falling upon the average Dutch man and navy together about \$12,500,000 does not appear very big when compared with the present military budgets of other nations. The Netherlands, however, make only a very small contribution to the war effort in addition for this purpose of \$8,200,000 to the already existing expenses of the five million inhabitants is regarded as a considerable further burden.

One of the principal points of objection to the new bill, which is the newly proposed taxes, is the increase in the proposed tax on the railway. The proposed tax here amounts to fifteen per cent on the price of first class tickets, eight on second and three on third. Laborers' commutation tickets and school children's tickets are to escape taxation. The proposed tax here amounts to fifteen per cent on the price of first class tickets, eight on second and three on third. Laborers' commutation tickets and school children's tickets are to escape taxation.

Another point has aroused discussion everywhere—namely, the tax on front names. For the Dutch are prone to burden their children with from four to six names. A shone at any Dutch directory, which lists the names of families, names being repeated sometimes by nearly half the alphabet. However, the tax is evidently not to be very heavy, as the total amount is expected to bring in only about \$200,000.

**AUSTRALIAN MARKSMAN
HOLDS SHIPING RECORD**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Sydney, Australia, Nov. 15.—Letters from the Gallipoli peninsula say that a Queensland cavalryman named Sing holds the record among Australian troops as a sniper. Up to the first of September Sing had shot ninety-one Turks, of whom at least fifty were killed outright. Sing was a crack marksman before the war and had won prizes for his shooting at Sydney and at Sydney. Since engaging in systematic sniping in the Gallipoli operations he has rarely missed one of his human targets.

Day after day and night after night he settles down comfortably in some pet position and waits with inexhaustible patience for his chance. He sits for hours with a telescope as an aid watching the Turkish tracks over the hills or the lengths of the Turkish trenches with power or later a Turk shows himself. If the Turk is wary and quickly hops up and then down again Sing does not fire. He proceeds on the principle that emboldened by fancied security the Turk will gradually risk first his head, then his shoulders and finally the upper half of his body. At this stage Sing's rifle cracks and the Turk is seen to fall. A notch is made by Sing in a stick which he keeps by way of record. Sing's sniping method has been said to be beyond question for every telling shot by him has been checked by some officer.

**SUGAR OBTAINED FROM
CELLULOSE WASTAGE**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)
Frankfurt, Germany, Nov. 15.—In the search for substitutes scientists have discovered that the wastage of cellulose factories throughout Germany contains some 300,000 tons of organic substance with from 10 to 12 per cent of sugar.

The relation, high cost of extracting this sugary substance has heretofore stood in the way of making use of the wastage. Now that prices have soared upwards, however, a serious effort is being made to preserve it, even at considerable expense and use it in feeding the civil population of the empire.

The wastage also contains a high percentage of lime, which however has to be removed from the sugar at considerable cost. The proposal to make use of the wastage has the additional advantage that German rivers, into which it at present flows, will be the cleaner for the process.

To Remain at Salonika.

London, Nov. 25 (10:30 a. m.)—The Reuters correspondent at Zurich says that according to reports received there from Vienna, the allies are preparing to remain at Salonika for an indefinite period, as they are landing machinery for an electric power station, besides awarding contracts for an extensive and substantial barracks.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are affected. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uric acid, uric acid, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a fate, and in fact, for a simple package of Anuric—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Analytic Laboratory, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms, and he will send you a sample of his medicine, absolutely free, without charge and absolutely free. This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is 37 times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as but water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the size nature of the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney disease is suggested by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with frequent urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passages. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or swellings, backache, dizziness, loss of appetite, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have been helped to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Kidney Tablets—ads.

**MIDDLE-AGED OF
LONDON TRAINING
FOR WAR SERVICE**

Volunteer Corps Practices Every Afternoon and on Saturday Half Holidays; Now Working With Mimic Bombs

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

London, Nov. 8.—The London volunteer Training Corps, a home defense militia of middle aged men who occupy their late afternoon and Saturday half holidays training in the London squares and parks, have become far enough advanced to begin practice with mimic bombs.

In Hyde Park or Russell square, or any other of the numerous grass plots the volunteers may be seen on any afternoon now, standing behind makeshift trenches, constructed of park benches and brush wood, winding themselves up with all the contrivances of a professional snooter and then, suddenly, hurling at each other curiously contrived blocks of wood.

In a sense these are mere dummy bombs; yet they are to be regarded with a certain amount of respect, for they are real things, warranted to go off with a spatter, a bang, a flash and a little cloud of smoke.

Timing Bomb Explosion.

Eight men comprise a bomb squad for purposes of practice, with a ninth man, chosen for particular speed and accuracy, who is the lighter. At command the nine jump into the trench and the lighter touches off the first bomb. The man who holds it must remember that the fuse has five seconds to burn, and the bomb should explode at the last available moment, just after landing in the trench's trench. So he must hold it while he counts slowly and deliberately. "A hundred and one, a hundred and two, a hundred and three."

Only when the word "three" is fairly out may it be thrown. If his throw is accurate, the bomb will drop squarely into the opposite trench, six feet away, with a realistic bang and a puff of white smoke. Then the whole nine men leap out of their trench with a cheer, and rush as fast as their stiffened muscles will allow, across the intervening space, and into the enemy's stronghold.

But it is not often that the first bomb reaches its target. It is no trifling matter to throw a sputtering fuse and a one pound block of wood sixty feet with accuracy, and many of the shots go wild. Frequently the volunteers throw the bomb, and it lands in the trench, but the officers, who are the fielders in the enemy's trench, who capture the prematurely thrown bomb and hurl it straight back to burst in the midst of the huddled volunteers.

**23 SEATS VACANT IN
FRENCH INSTITUTE**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Paris, Nov. 6.—There are now twenty-three seats vacant in the five academies of the French institute. In the French academy the vacancies are those of Jules Claretie, Henry Roussin, Jules Lemaitre, and Albert de Mun. Alfred Meziere and Paul Hervieu, all deceased. In the Academy of Sciences those of E. H. Amagat, Dr. Felix Guyon, O. Hatt, Edouard Perleux, and Dr. Roux have become perpetual vacancies. In the Academy of Letters those of Gabriel Perrey, Rene de Saint Marc, and Ch. M. Widor, who has become perpetual secretary. In the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres those of Georges Perrot, Paul Viollet and Charles Jacob, deceased. In the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences those of Eugene Roussier, A. Bouteiller, Maurice Sabatier, Felix Voisin and Rene Berger, deceased.

The French academy decided at the beginning of the war to postpone elections until after the end of hostilities but in view of the prolonging of the war, many are anxious to see the advantages of filling the vacancies.

Two new kinds of immortals will soon be added to the collection of the French academy, the Mazarin and the Luxembourg. They were both executed during the lifetime of the subjects by Denis Pouchon on orders from the families; they have been exhibited at different art exhibitions and have been much admired.

**BOLD ACT OF PIRACY
BY CHINESE BANDITS**

(Associated Press Correspondence.)

Peking, Oct. 25.—The Russian minister to China, Mr. Rouspoussin, has laid before the Chinese foreign office all the facts concerning the attack on the Russian steamer Deputy on October 19. Chinese officials have instituted an investigation and hope to capture the outlaw, whose act of piracy is the heaviest that has occurred in the Chinese territory since the destruction of a British steamer on the West river near Canton last year.

When the steamer Deputy left Harbin on the Suiyuan river bound for Peking, twelve bandits attacked and captured the steamer. The steamer carried one hundred and eighty Chinese passengers and valuable cargo. At a given signal the outlaws seized

CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL

If cross, feverish, constipated, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only delicious "California Syrup of Figs." Its action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "Fruit Laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

the engine room, and began to hold up the passengers on the upper deck. Many shots were exchanged, and the steamship was wounded before it gave up its wheel to the outlaws. The chief engineer was also wounded. The bandits broke into the captain's cabin and shot his wife. After three hours the steamer was under the command of the river pirates, who took several thousand rubles from the passengers.

When they had completed their search the robbers entered the steamship into the bank about thirty miles from Harbin, destroyed the electric plant and steering gear and disappeared. Aided by the passengers, the officers of the ship repaired the damage temporarily, and were able to bring the Deputy back into Harbin under its own steam. Nine members of the crew and passengers in all were wounded.

Germany Closes Swiss Border.

Geneva, Nov. 25 (via Paris, 1:50 p. m.)—Germany has again closed the Swiss frontier from Basel to Constance. It will probably remain closed for a week. The reason for this action is unknown.

**EVERY THREE MINUTES
ONE DIES IN THE U. S.**

The Anti-Tuberculosis Society illustrates the frightful toll of consumption by extinguishing a light every three minutes, and shows that it is the man or woman, girl or boy, who neglects colds, whose blood is impure, who feels weak and languid, who is the very one to contract tuberculosis—and none are immune.

During changing seasons, or after sickness, blood-quality is most important, and if you and your family will take Scott's Emulsion after meals it will charge your blood with health-sustaining richness, quicken circulation, and strengthen both lungs and throat.

Scott's is free from alcohol—easy to take—it cannot harm. Get a bottle today. Scott & Bower, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-23

**HEAD STUFFED FROM
CATARRH OR A COLD**

Says Cream Applied in Nostrils Opens Air Passages Right Up

Instant relief—no waiting. Your clogged nostrils open right up; the air passages of your head clear and you can breathe freely. No more yawning, sniffling, sneezing, headache, dry nose. No struggling for breath at night; your cold or catarrh disappears.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic, healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relieves you instantly.

It's just time. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh.

FAYWOOD HOT SPRINGS

For Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, Kidney Ailments, Inflammations, Arterial Hardening, Locomotor Ataxia, Nervous Breaking, Catarrhs, Eczema, Scabies, Psoriasis, Climate, Health, Pleasure, Large Modern Hotel, Booklet.

T. C. McDERMOTT

Faywood, N. M.